

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1866.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.
Mail subscribers, \$10.00
1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers.
Semi-weekly Tribune.
1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers.
2 copies, do., 1 year—208 numbers.
5 copies, do., 1 year—520 numbers.
Weekly Tribune.
1 copy, 1 year—52 numbers.
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DAILY TRIBUNE, ordinary advertisements, classified under their proper heads, 15 cents per line, each insertion.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1 per line, each insertion; on fifth page, 50 cents per line.
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Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

To Advertisers.
We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 5 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

The Tribune in London.
STEVENS BROTHERS, American Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatsoever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New York. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in To-Day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool March 8, and *Londonderry* March 9, arrived at Portland yesterday, bringing two days later news.
A German crisis is said to be imminent. Prussia now demands from Austria the cession of Holstein and is said to be ready to force a war.
The American Government is said to have intimated that it is fully informed about the movements of the Fenians, and will not allow breaches of neutrality.
The annual bill for the abolition of church rates was on March 7, passed to a second reading by a vote of 25 to 22.
Strenuous efforts are being made in Cuba to revive the slave trade, which for some years has been declining. The Captain-General is said to have sent in his resignation, being dissatisfied with a decree of the Colonial Minister at Madrid concerning the negroes captured from slave expeditions.
The Belgian Minister in the City of Mexico, while riding in a diligence, was shot in the head and killed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The tax levy was before both branches of the City Government yesterday. The Aldermen and Councilmen are at loggerheads concerning the appropriation for Belgian payment. The former desire to expend \$500,000 for that purpose—the latter insists that \$100,000 is enough.
The Methodist Protestant Church, in its Conference held in this city, has adopted very strong anti-slavery resolves, in which the doctrines of impartial liberty and the punishment of traitors are earnestly enunciated.
It is rumored that the O'Mahony Fenians have sent 5,000 men to "part unknown" during the last ten days, and that the "Sweeneyans" are engaged in raising a regiment of "free lances" to make a raid on Canada.
The lightermen of Brooklyn have struck for \$3 per day, the advance to take effect April 1. The massons and plasterers of Jersey City also demand increased wages, and are now idle in consequence.
Professor Nairne of Columbia College gave an address last night before the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. Subject: "Republican Governments."
In the case of the late William Collins of Williamsburg the coroner's jury have returned a verdict of death from injuries inflicted by some unknown hand.
The case of the Columbian Insurance Company was before Judge Barnard yesterday, on a motion to change the receivers.
The Brooklyn Common Council was in session last night, and considerable business of local interest was transacted.
Among the passengers by the Quaker City for Charleston at this port, yesterday, was Mr. John Van Buren.
The Court-House investigation proceeded again yesterday, and four witnesses were examined for the defense.
The steamer *U. S. Grant* sunk on Sunday in an ice-gorge at the mouth of the Platte River. Loss, \$150,000.
The investigation of the illicit distillation business still continues at the Astor House.
Gold was weak yesterday, and closed at 128 1/2, after selling as low as 127 1/2. Government stocks were barely steady, at the prices of Saturday. Bank shares were strong. Money was abundant on call at 5 1/2 per cent, and more was offered than could be used by stockholders. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$701,120.50 for Customs, \$104,000; Payments, \$774,992.65—on account of Loan, \$50,000; Balance, \$86,127.85; Coin Certificates, \$95,500.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.
March 19.—Petitions were presented from citizens of New York against the immediate readmission of the Rebel States; from Pennsylvania for a constitutional amendment to secure equal rights; for an international copyright law; for increase of duty on imported wool; for increase of pay to army officers; and from former slaves of G. W. Castle for support from his property. The House amendments to the bill establishing a home for disabled soldiers and sailors were concurred in. Mr. Fessenden made a personal explanation concerning the charges of W. A. Graham against the Reconstruction Committee. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a report of survey for canals and railroads between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the equalization of bounties, which was referred to the Military Committee. The House concurrent resolution for adjournment in May was referred to the Finance Committee. The Senate bill to provide for an annual inspection of Indian affairs was called up. It establishes five districts, and five Boards of Inspection, who shall visit the tribes, examine into their affairs, report on their condition, &c. An amendment was adopted allowing any loyal citizen of good character to trade with the Indians on giving bonds for lawful behavior, and the bill was passed—19 to 16. The joint resolution protesting against the importation of criminals into the United States was debated at some length, and passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

March 19.—Petitions were presented from citizens of New York against the immediate readmission of the Rebel States; from Pennsylvania for a constitutional amendment to secure equal rights; for an international copyright law; for increase of duty on imported wool; for increase of pay to army officers; and from former slaves of G. W. Castle for support from his property. The House amendments to the bill establishing a home for disabled soldiers and sailors were concurred in. Mr. Fessenden made a personal explanation concerning the charges of W. A. Graham against the Reconstruction Committee. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a report of survey for canals and railroads between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the equalization of bounties, which was referred to the Military Committee. The House concurrent resolution for adjournment in May was referred to the Finance Committee. The Senate bill to provide for an annual inspection of Indian affairs was called up. It establishes five districts, and five Boards of Inspection, who shall visit the tribes, examine into their affairs, report on their condition, &c. An amendment was adopted allowing any loyal citizen of good character to trade with the Indians on giving bonds for lawful behavior, and the bill was passed—19 to 16. The joint resolution protesting against the importation of criminals into the United States was debated at some length, and passed, and the Senate adjourned.

introduced authorizing payment of claims growing out of Indian affairs in Utah, appropriating \$30,000 for the survey of Rock River, and directing an inquiry as to providing pensions for soldiers supposed to have been murdered, which were referred. There were various other bills and resolutions of local or private interest. Mr. Hooper then introduced a new Loan bill, which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Resolutions against introducing the Mexican bonds were offered by Mr. Dawson and the previous question demanded, which was refused, and the resolutions went over. A concurrent resolution to adjourn in May was adopted, 99 to 61. A resolution was adopted directing the Military Committee to report at an early day a bill for the equalization of bounties. A constitutional amendment was offered to prevent Rebels from holding office. Mr. Kelley offered a new finance bill, which was referred. Mr. Rogers offered resolutions in favor of taxing Government bonds by the States, and demanded the previous question, which was refused by 45 to 20. Petitions were presented for a protective tariff, that the duty on barley from the British Provinces may not exceed five cents a bushel, and from manufacturers of agricultural implements that their taxes be amended. The Loan bill then came up again, and a motion to lay on the table Mr. Garfield's motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill was negatived, 70 to 73. After debate, the motion to reconsider was passed, 81 to 67. After long debate, the bill, on motion of Mr. Conkling, was recommitted without instruction to the Committee of Ways and Means. The House went into Committee of the Whole, discussed the Civil Appropriation bill, rose, and reported the same with amendments. A bill was introduced to amend the immigration act, and a resolution adopted calling for Gen. Pope's report on Missouri; after which, at 5:30 p. m., the House adjourned.

Mr. Littlejohn, from the Committee on Appropriation, yesterday reported the appropriation of Representatives under the new census. By this it will be seen that Allegheny, Chenango, Herkimer, Jefferson, Livingston, Otsego, Seneca and Suffolk lose one representative each, while Erie gains one, Kings two and New-York three. The other counties remain as under the old apportionment.

The long-threatened measure for the "Equalization" of bounties made its appearance yesterday in the Senate, in the shape of a bill from the hands of Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee. "Equalization" means that the soldiers who enlisted and served without bounties are now to be presented with gratuities equal to the bounties paid other soldiers as inducements to enlist. According to Mr. Wilson's bill, these gratuities are to be paid to all who failed to receive a United States bounty. They may have pocketed hundreds of dollars from State, or County, or private sources—no matter; they are now to put their hands deep into Uncle Sam's depleted treasury. We are sorry to see Mr. Wilson has yielded to the pressure, and presents himself as the father of such a measure as this. We do not believe the soldiers demand it; we know the country ought not to be called on to pay it. The scheme is engineered by an army of cormorants and claim agents who will laugh to scorn the feeble provisions designed to interfere with their speculations, and while we know the bill, if ever passed, will cost the country hundreds of millions of dollars, we doubt if one dollar in five finds its way into the pockets of those whom the act is ostensibly designed to benefit.

As we confidently expected, the vote defeating the Resumption bill was yesterday reconsidered in the House—an attempt to lay it on the table being defeated by eight majority—75 to 70—the House being much fuller than on Friday. The motion to reconsider now prevailed, by 81 to 63. The bill was then returned to the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Morrill's, not Mr. Stevens's) where it will be somewhat amended, but not essentially changed, re-submitted to the House, and (we trust) passed and become a law. After which, we cherish a joyful hope that Mr. Freeman Clark will be able to give more attention to his own duties and less to those of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Rogers of New-Jersey again proposed yesterday in the House that the Government should repudiate its contract with the holders of United States Securities, and subject them to State taxation. He covered up his cat with a good deal of meal, but the whiskers stuck out, and the House said No.

We are very happy to see Congress (or either branch of it) voting that the *National Debt shall not be increased*. To make that promise good, it will be necessary that several bills to "fix," to "equalize," or to "adjust" various matters and things, shall fail to become laws.

We trust Mr. Conkling believed all he said yesterday in the House concerning the views and impulses of those who voted against the Reconstruction bill, and that he shall be able to believe it also by-and-by. Just at present, we cannot.

The Senate yesterday passed a resolution protesting against the importation of foreign criminals into the United States. It was intimated in the debate that the proper remedy lay with the State Department.

Mr. Dawson tried to have the House say yesterday that it would not guarantee the Mexican bonds, but failed to get a vote, and his resolution went over.

The House yesterday adopted a concurrent resolution to adjourn some time in May. In the Senate the resolution was not acted on.

It is the clearest duty of legislation to make a skillful and strict adjustment, by means of a tariff, between the wages of labor in the United States and in Europe. Our working-men should demand such much of Government, and should take no less. Wages in republics must be high, and should be high, and should be walled off by protective tariffs from the pauper labor that is literally owned by the baronial manufacturers of Europe.

The *Evening Post* thinks—that is, it says it thinks—this *Tribune's* arguments for Protection very weak; to prove which it copies Mr. C. L. Murray's anti-Tariff letter from our columns, and suppresses our reply to it, though that was not a third so long as Murray's letter.

If it had really believed our arguments weak, it would have printed our answer to Murray as well as his letter, and so shown its readers that we were worsted, instead of nakedly asserting it.

MR. BOUTWELL.

We pray every reader who takes an interest in public affairs to note well Mr. Boutwell's speech against Resumption yesterday in the House. Mr. B. can make a clear, cogent, straight-forward speech when he has the right side of a question; and we think he proves this by the wretched business he makes of arguing on the wrong side. We submit that no man ever crossed his own tracks so often in a twenty-minute speech as did Mr. Boutwell yesterday. Such grave apprehension as he professes of the peril of conferring extraordinary power on the Secretary—when he is not disingenuous enough to conceal, even from himself, that his real dread all the time is of Specie Payments and Specie Prices—nothing else in the world. Yet he rather likes a Redeemable Currency in the abstract—only he is sure that Lowell must stop spinning and weaving if we come back to dollars that mean real dollars—just as though Lowell had not spun and woven thirty odd years on that sort of Currency, and, on the whole, done very well by it. But now, if the Lowell men don't have to pay 45 cents per pound for Cotton, what will become of them?

It is melancholy to hear a man like Mr. Boutwell talk as though a gradual contraction of Currency and decline of prices, extended over two or three years, would be less injurious to business and industry than a quick, sudden contraction, reducing all prices at once to a coin basis, with a moral certainty that this is the bottom—that, henceforth, the course of trade must be onward and upward; that houses might be built, railroads constructed, raw materials bought, and goods manufactured, without the depressing prospect that they would all be lower in price next year, and lower still the year after, than they are to-day. If anything could stop the wheels of Lowell, we submit that it is this. Mr. Boutwell's plan of cutting off the dog's tail a quarter of an inch per day, fearing that he can't bear more than that, will kill him if there is any die in him.

We rejoice that the House has begun to discuss and earnestly consider this matter; for it only needs to be comprehended to secure a right decision. We are now confident that this Congress will not adjourn without directing a return to Specie Payment; and, when that point is decided, it will be obvious that it is better to go right down to hard-pan at once.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

We understand that the House Committee on the Pacific Railroad have prepared a bill, soon to be reported to Congress, in aid of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company was chartered two years ago, with a liberal grant of public lands; but, as in these times it is impossible to obtain capital for such an enterprise, based on a prospective remuneration from lands ten or twenty years hence, the Company has asked for additional Government aid.

The provisions of the bill are as follows: The Company are required to build 25 miles of first-class railway and telegraph lines; when the same shall have been accepted by the Commissioners appointed by the President, the interest of a fixed amount per mile, at 6 per cent in currency, shall be guaranteed for 20 years by the Government. The minimum amount per mile is \$30,000; the maximum, \$50,000. This is not a gift; the bill provides for the repayment of all moneys by reserving one-half of the proceeds from the sale of lands held by the Company, also 25 per cent of the gross earnings, till the Government shall be fully reimbursed. The capital stock of the Company is \$100,000,000—the amount guaranteed about \$60,000,000—to be determined by survey. The Company is forever prohibited from issuing bonds.

The Company receives aid only as the road progresses, in sections of 25 miles. By this plan, the reimbursement commences at once; for the construction of this line enhances the value of the lands, which are now worthless—held by buffaloes and Indians.

The total liability of the Government per annum, when the road is completed, will be about \$3,600,000, if no income shall be derived from the lands granted to the Company. But the probabilities are that the reimbursement will nearly keep pace with the liability. By the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, we learn that not far from 600,000 acres were taken up in Minnesota alone last year, mostly along the lines of railroads now in progress. The minimum prices fixed by Government on these lands for 20 miles on each side of the proposed road is \$2.50 per acre.

Suppose the Company were to build, in the next two years, four hundred miles of road, from Lake Superior to the Missouri, the Government guarantee would be the interest of \$20,000 per mile, or the interest of \$5,000,000, which is \$480,000 per annum; if one-third of so many acres are sold during those two years as have been sold during the past twelve months, or, in other words, if 200,000 acres are sold during the coming two years, the Government will receive all it pays. In addition to all of the bonds still held by Government, every alternate section will have been enhanced \$2.50 per acre—so much clear gain to the Treasury.

The Company has recently been reorganized. Ex-Gov. Smith of Vermont, manager of the Vermont and Canada and Vermont Central lines, is President. Associated with him are some of the ablest railroad managers of New-England—the Hon. Ouslow Stearns, President of the Northern New-Hampshire; Gen. Stark, Manager of the Boston and Lowell; the Hon. E. S. Tobey, President of the new Boston and Liverpool Steamship Company; B. P. Cheney, esq., of Wells, Fargo & Co., and other gentlemen in this City and the West, who have come forward to rescue the charter from expiring by limitation, and to inaugurate and prosecute the grand enterprise, provided they are encouraged by the Government. The House Committee has fully

considered the matter, and, while adverse to the issuing of bonds, which was not asked for, have prepared the bills under consideration. It is a new policy. The gentlemen in the entourage believe that the public are surfeited with bonds, and that capitalists abroad and at home will be attracted by a stock on which the interest is a mortgage; while, in addition to the six per cent, there will be a future prospect of dividends from the sale of the lands.

The line of this road runs through the heart of the great North-Western gold fields. It will pass up the Yellowstone, through the center of Montana—that Territory which is now surpassing all others in the richness and extent of its mines, and in its agricultural resources. From present indications, there is to be an unprecedented emigration to that section the present season. About fifty steamers are under charter from St. Louis; Halliday's stages (overland) are crammed; while from Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, the emigrant with his family is preparing to join the great caravan for a sixty day's journey to the land of gold. Passengers by steamers will be 45 days on the river, paying \$300 for the passage, and 32 cents per pound on freight. Those who travel overland pay \$500, and must be knocked about 24 days for 1,800 miles. The distance from Sank Rapids on the Missouri, to which point a railroad is now under construction, is about 900 miles. Were the Northern line completed to Montana, that Territory would be but 40 hours from St. Paul for \$25; freight three cents per pound.

Even with the opening of 300 miles, from the Mississippi to the Missouri, with steamers on the Upper Missouri, Montana can be brought within five days of St. Paul, and within eight days of New-York.

These and kindred considerations doubtless have had great influence with the Committee, as they must have upon every reflecting mind, of showing the necessity of the immediate opening of the proposed line. We trust the enterprise will be properly aided and vigorously prosecuted; but we are opposed to lifting a spade on this or any kindred enterprise till contracts can be made and labor employed on the basis of Gold prices.

THE REPORT ON DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

The Special Commission for examining the sources of national revenue and the means of collecting the same, has just issued another of its valuable Supplementary Reports, showing the relations of foreign trade to our industrial interests.

It points out forcibly that the burden of our internal taxation is oppressive to the producing interests of the country; and that we are suffering from excessive importations of foreign goods, the product of cheap capital and ill-paid labor. If we would encourage national progress and independence without debasing our laborers, we must protect them against unscrupulous foreign competition. We must check this exchange of promises to pay for goods we do not need, or ought to make for ourselves. The necessary burdens entailed by the war are heavy enough without adding to them by the selfish means that cripples our industry. In a word, it is time we should stop enriching foreigners who make us their creditors, but rather develop our own resources, and give competent support to our toiling millions.

After having gone over the whole field of taxation, both home and foreign, the Committee recommends that the load should be largely taken from our own staple products and laid upon demoralizing, ruinous foreign importations. That is the most beneficent, as it is also the most trustworthy source of revenue.

It is more easily and cheaply collected. Obviously, any system of taxation, whether of customs or excise, ought to be fairly and rigidly enforced. A vital objection to our present system is the difficulty of collecting all that is imposed. It operates as a premium upon fraud, perjury, and dishonesty, debauches the public conscience, and doubles the taxes of honest men. Taxation, like punishment, should depend as much upon its certainty as its severity for efficiency. Recent developments in the Internal Revenue Bureau lead us to believe that not a third of the taxes imposed are collected. The outcry against the tariff also would be more excusable if the duties were paid. The rates have to be put up in order to collect the 30 per cent which it is estimated evades duty.

The Committee recommends a change from *ad valorem* to specific duties, and we think lays too much stress upon its value. Notoriously, great frauds are practiced in our Custom-Houses by means of false invoices. The appraisement system is found to work badly. This report cites instances of wines which were invoiced at fifty per cent less than the market price of the same goods at the port of shipment. But the bulk of our importations consists of fine fabrics and articles which cannot be well appraised even by experts. The difficulty seems to be rather the enforcement of any system than a choice of methods. Change the duties from *ad valorem* to specific, that is to say from cost to quantity, and the dishonest importer simply fixes the other margin of his invoice. Instead of diminished prices he puts diminished quantities. The same difficulty experienced in the Appraiser's Department would be felt in the Examiner's Department. Besides, the law as now interpreted works in favor of the great monopolists who buy their fabrics at the manufacturers in interior Europe, while the smaller dealers pay duty on the added freights, costs, &c., to the great markets.

In the interest of justice and truth, as well as the National economy, a Committee might be appointed, similar to that now stirring up the vigorous enforcement of the Internal Revenue law, to examine into the working and usage of the Custom-Houses, that of New-York in particular.

The cheapness of foreign goods depends almost wholly on our ability to supply ourselves from our own manufactures—for they are only offered to us at rates just low enough to undersell our manufacturers. When the home manufacture ceases, foreign goods are no longer

cheap. The importer rises up, takes possession of the market, and demands his price.

OBITUARY.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Whewell.
The death of the Rev. William Whewell, D. D., master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and one of the most distinguished scientific men of the present, is announced by the last arrival from England to have taken place on Tuesday, the 6th of March. While riding on the previous Saturday afternoon, he was thrown from his horse, and so seriously injured that he was taken up in a state of unconsciousness which lasted till Monday morning. Although hopes were at first entertained of his recovery, he soon began to sink under the effects of the accident until it came to a fatal termination as stated above. Dr. Whewell was born at Lancaster, May 24, 1794, and had consequently nearly completed the seventy-second year of his age at the time of his death. Like the eminent American historian, whose decease we have been recently called to notice, he was of humble parentage, and intended to follow the joiner's trade which was that of his father. But he early displayed superior abilities, and a remarkable aptitude for learning, and was accordingly sent first to the grammar school in his native town, and then to the University of Cambridge. He received distinguished academic honors, and in 1828 was elected professor of mineralogy, which office he held till 1832. In 1838 he was chosen professor of moral philosophy, in 1841 became master of Trinity College, and in 1855 vice-chancellor of the University. In connection with the British Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was president in 1841, he drew up the Reports on the "Tides," and on the "Mathematical Theories of Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity," which rank among the first of his mathematical productions. His most important works on physical sciences are "Astronomy and General Physics considered with reference to Natural Theology," published as the Third Bridgewater Treatise; "History of the Inductive Sciences," and "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences founded upon their History." He edited Sir James Mackintosh's "Introduction to the Study of Ethical Philosophy," published a couple of volumes of his own on "Morality," and among his latest productions were some translations of the "Ethical Dialogues of Plato." If we add to this list, in which we have taken no notice of mere University text-books, "Lectures on Political Economy," delivered at the desire of the late Prince Consort before the Prince of Wales and other students; an edition of the works of Richard Jones on "Political Economy, Architectural notes on Churches in France and Germany," and "Some Specimens of English Hexameters," published in a book containing similar efforts by Sir John Herschel, the late Archbishop Hare, and Mr. Lockhart, we may give some idea of his extraordinary versatility and industry.

He was an earnest student of German philosophy and literature, and cherished a warm admiration for the writings of Kant before the name of that illustrious thinker had been duly recognized by the scholars of Great Britain. He also translated Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea" into English hexameters, and published a version of the "Professor's Wife," by Auerbach. Among his later productions was "The Plurality of Worlds," published anonymously, in which he argues that none of the planets except the earth is inhabited. Dr. Whewell was a man of commanding presence, and of wide influence among his scientific contemporaries. His manners were somewhat tinged with the pride of learning, and were ungracious and even overbearing to persons whom he deemed his inferiors; but in spite of this defect, the encyclopedic variety of his knowledge, his facility of communication, and, it may be added, a little spice of personal vanity, made him at times, a delightful companion.

Isaiah Russell.

Isaiah Russell, one of our old and prominent citizens, died on Monday, March 19, at the ripe age of 76, of paralysis. Mr. Russell was born in Morristown, N. J., in 1790, and came to this city when only 17 years old. He was engaged for many years in the sea business in Front-st., and but few of the "old merchants" of the First Ward now living but will remember his active business qualities, and his kind and genial face. Retiring from business some 12 years since, he has given his time and attention to the public benevolent institutions of the city, and has been an active member, until within the last two years, of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, House of Refuge, Prison Association, Historical Society, and others. He was a member of St. George's Church, and a most upright and exemplary Christian.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The performance at the Academy of Music last night was for the benefit of Mlle. Bosio, and we regret to say that the attendance was very slim in numbers, despite the attraction of a favorite opera—"Irene, Or, The Last Days of Pompeii," with a cast of unusual strength, comprising Mlle. Adelaide Phillips, Signor Massolmi, and Bellini, and Antonucci. With such a cast it is needless to say that the opera received a brilliant interpretation. It was sung with infinite spirit, and was greeted with frequent manifestations of delight. The artists were repeatedly called before the curtain, and the fair beneficiaries received among other testimonials of admiration one of the most richly decorated, brilliant, fanciful and costly bouquets or pyramid of flowers that we have ever seen.

Signor Bellini, one of the most faithful and trustworthy artists that ever visited America, takes his benefit this evening, on which occasion Meyerbeer's "L'Africain" will be given with its splendid cast, for the last time this season. Signor Bellini is a popular and excellent artist, he has worked vigorously and effectively through the whole of the season, and we trust that the public will show their appreciation of his high and sterling merits by crowding the Academy to-night to its utmost capacity.

GRAFULA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. BAND.

CONCERT AT THEIR DRILL-HALL.
On Saturday evening last the grand Hall in which the Seventh Regiment drills and rehearses its parade maneuvers, presented a brilliant array of beauty, fashion, and brave military in officers dress, assembled to honor the bandmaster of that regiment at his complimentary concert, which closed the concert season. The band was at its greatest numerical strength, and was evidently determined to do credit and honor to a leader whom they all respect personally, and in his musical office.

The programme consisted of twelve pieces, beside the usual wind-up of "Auld Lang Syne," and the "Military Close," all of which were played with precision and spirit, and brilliant effect. Millard's ballad "Let me Dream My Life Away," the Galop ascribed to C. Faust, and "The Beauties of the Opera," ascribed to Verdi, were the special favorites of that promiscuous public. This last contained the very pleasant arrangement from "Crispino e la Comare," which invariably commands an encore, and was on this occasion demanded vociferously and enthusiastically. We do not know which Verdi was intended by that programme announcement, but the Brothers Ricci assuredly composed "Crispino e la Comare," which formed the most attractive feature in "The Beauties of the Opera."

The 7th Regiment Band surpasses any in strength in this country, and is certainly surpassed by none in correct and pleasing execution of all the music it attempts, whether it be military, operatic, or simple melody. The concert was highly successful in every respect, and was a fitting close to a series of musical entertainments which have afforded our citizens a large amount of pleasure.

MR. CHARLES FRADEL'S CONCERT.

Mr. Charles Fradel, the well-known composer and pianist, gave his first grand concert of vocal and instrumental music at Irving Hall on Friday evening last. The following artists were announced to appear: Mlle. Bosio, Signor Ardevani, Signor Fossati, and Messrs. S. B. Mills, R. Goldbeck, Theo. Thomas, G. W.

Morgan, Wm. A. King and Carl Auerbach. As usual at concerts of this kind, several disappointments occurred in the shape of apologies of artists who were unable from a variety of causes to appear. Mlle. Bosio had to sing at the Academy and could not duplicate herself at Mr. Fradel's concert, so Miss Adele Phillips sang in her place. Signor Fossati, the baritone, and Mr. W. A. King, the organist, were both prevented from appearing through indisposition. There was still sufficient excellent material left from which to work up a capital concert.

Miss Adelaide Phillips sang her great aria from the Prophete very finely, throwing into it a depth of passionate earnestness which is so marked a characteristic of her style. She gained a unanimous encore, and responded in a very quiet and pleasant manner the popular Scotch ballad, "Coming Through the Rye." In her second selection she was equally successful. Signor Ardevani sang with much taste and expression. Notwithstanding his operatic proclivities he appears to great advantage in the concert-room.

Mr. Charles Fradel played two selections from his own works, both elegant and charming compositions. Mr. Fradel does not claim to be a concert solo performer, but he nevertheless plays with the grace, refinement and method of an accomplished artist. He throws character and change of expression into his performance, which give to it a peculiar interest, and make us feel that we would rather hear him often than many others who play a great deal more. We have heard him to better advantage than on this occasion, and still his performance was very acceptable. He is a spirited, portion of his own grand Polonaise, which is a spirited, melodious and characteristic composition, with Mr. S. B. Mills, so well that it won a unanimous encore, when he performed one of his spirit-stirring dances, which pleased every one.

Mr. S. B. Mills never played more brilliantly or more successfully. He interpreted his music in the true spirit, and threw into it a mingled grave, spiritual sentiment and brilliancy, which gave to his coloring to Chopin's mastery composition. We have rarely heard Mr. Mills when he seemed more ripe in his admirable powers. He was enthusiastically greeted throughout. Mr. Robert Goldbeck played the orchestral accompaniment on a second piano, and sustained Mr. Mills with true musicianly appreciation. He also performed a solo with fluency and power, which was warmly applauded.

New-York Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The New-York Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, now holding its annual session in the Attorney-at-Law Church, passed the following resolutions yesterday, the Rev. J. J. Smith being the mover:
Resolved, as we now are, under the blessings of peace, for the first time as a Conference for four years past, with the Rebellion completely subdued—not an armed Rebel in the field—the authority of the General Conference firmly re-established over all the Rebel States, it is fittingly becomes us as a Conference to this give formal expression to the wonder and especially to the gratitude of our hearts, and the humblest acknowledgments of God for what we as a nation, in giving thanks to our arms, in having brought us safely and triumphantly through one of the most gigantic and dreadful civil wars known on earth.
Resolved, That for this great victory, and the inestimable blessings of peace and a united country, and our influential position among the nations of the world, we are due to Almighty God for his majestic providential supervision of our affairs by giving us wise rulers, skillful officers and brave soldiers, and by so wonderfully and marvelously ordering all things as to make us victorious in our struggle, and to subvert the cause of humanity and the triumph of our arms; in preventing humiliating, wicked and ruinous compromises being made with our enemies while in arms; in preserving us from the menacing attitude of other nations and the diplomatic intrigues of European courts from foreign war, in making even the enormous sacrifices of blood and treasure, the duration of the struggle, and the anxiety, the means of intensifying our love of justice and hatred of oppression; and especially the cause of the Rebellion, so that the nation is fully educated in the noblest of all lessons, and that the Constitution so amended as to proclaim Liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.
Resolved, That inasmuch as treason is declared to be the greatest crime known to the Government—and as upon the leaders of this Rebellion rests the blood of a million of human beings—it is our solemn and settled conviction, unshaken by passion, party spirit, or sectional prejudice—that we, the members of this Conference, should ever be ready to demand that the right of a government to enforce its laws, as in the case of our late Rebellion.

Peace Convention in Boston.

A Convention of the friends of non-resistance and other administrative reforms was held in Boston on the 14th and 15th instant. The Rev. Adis Ballou of Hopedale, Mass., was chosen President. The attendance varied from 50 to 150. The "Peace Society" had no part in this movement, and only two of its members attended. The points presented and pressed were chiefly the following: That the national policy is entirely wrong; that the nation is in a state of moral bankruptcy; that the Government has a right to take, under any circumstances, the life of any human being; that Government has no right to do or authorize what it would not be equally ready to do for an individual to do on his own responsibility; that it is wrong for man to punish or govern his fellow-man; that the idea of punishment for crime is abhorrent to Christianity, the essence of which is love, and does not allow individuals or governments to punish or govern; that the only way to do good is to do good; that the only way to make a man to punish or govern his fellow-man; that the idea of punishment for crime is abhorrent to Christianity, the essence of which is love, and does not allow individuals or governments to punish or govern; that the only way to do good is to do good; that the only way to make a man to punish or govern his fellow-man; 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